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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In June 1952 the P'yongyang City Military Police Bureau, an independent battalion, was attached to the South Pyongan Provincial Military Police Bureau, which was directly under the North Korean Army General Headquarters.
2. In June the headquarters of the P'yongyang Military Police Bureau Battalion was at Taet'aryong-ni (approximately 125-44, 39-02) (YD-37212382). The companies of the battalion were at the following points: the 1 Company at Sadong-ni (125-49, 39-04) (YD-448283), the 2 Company at Misan-ni (125-47, 39-04) (YD-407279), and the 3 Company at Taet'aryong-ni.
3. In June the commander of military police in P'yongyang was Lieutenant Colonel HAN Ung-su, aged 28; and the P'yongyang Military Police Bureau Battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel KANG Sang-hak, aged 35. Some of the battalion officers were as follows: Major HWANG Ch'un-so, aged 30, assistant battalion commander for military affairs; Captain KIM Song-ju, aged 27, senior adjutant; Captain KIM Hyon-sam, aged 28, 2 Company commander; Senior Lieutenant CHO Jun-gi, aged 26, an assistant company commander for political affairs.
4. In June passwords for army personnel in P'yongyang were determined by the commander of the P'yongyang Military Police Bureau Battalion and were communicated to units in P'yongyang in the following manner: at 4:30 p.m. each day approximately 40 to 50 military policemen from all military police platoons and couriers from all units under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the police boxes lined up in front of the cave housing the office of the P'yongyang military police commander at Kyonje-ri (approximately 125-45, 39-02) (YD-38722320), P'yongyang. The couriers brought certificates from their units to the duty officer, and after filling in their unit names and identifications in a ledger, each received a sealed envelope containing the army passwords for the night. Passwords used in P'yongyang were usually numerical

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figures, geographical names, or names of weapons. In practice the first half of the password was spoken by the challenging guard and the second half was given by the challenged person. In the case of numerical passwords the challenger would call out a number smaller than the password number, and the challenged person would have to answer with the number which added to the number given by the challenger would equal the password number. For example, if the password was "20", the challenger might call out "15", and the challenged person would have to say "5" in response.

5. Prior to the Korean war all military police personnel serving in P'yongyang were officers or non-commissioned officers. After the war started, however, due to a shortage of personnel, privates were enrolled in the P'yongyang Military Police Bureau Battalion. On 8 March 1952, General NAM Il ordered all military police in P'yongyang with the rank of private transferred to other units and the resulting vacancies filled by non-commissioned officers in order to improve the standard of the Military police in P'yongyang. As a result of this order, 387 non-commissioned officers were assigned to the P'yongyang Military Police Bureau Battalion, and the same number of privates were transferred.

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